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In the second volume of his encyclopædic work, the learned author continues the majestic course, outlined in the preface to the first volume. Railway Negligence is the chief theme here, and that is not concluded; so much of it as relates to carriers of passengers, and to master and servant being reserved for later instalments of these commentaries.

Title ten, with which this volume opens, is devoted to Street Railway Negligence; title eleven, to Injuries to Travelers at Highway Crossings of Steam Railways; title twelve, to Railway Injuries at other Places than Highway Crossings; title thirteen, to Other Personal Injuries in Railway Operation; title fourteen, to Railway Injuries to Animals; and title fifteen, to Railway Fires. It is apparent from this enumeration of topics, that the discussion of Negligence in the present volume does not proceed in accordance with any logical plan. The author strives to be practical rather than scientific. His arrangement enables him to digest decisions and group them under appropriate subheads, with the least effort to himself and to the greatest convenience of the practicing lawyer, but it renders impossible a philosophical presentation of his subject.

That the volume goes far afield of the law of negligence, is frankly confessed, from time to time, in the text. For example, after devoting a couple of pages to the manner in which street railways may acquire the legal right to occupy streets, the author remarks that, notwithstanding the importance of this topic, it lies outside the scope of this work, and he "will content himself by referring to a number of modern cases which have come under his eye, speaking both ways upon the question, under particular facts and circumstances."

It is not to be inferred from these remarks that the author is without fixed opinions upon disputed points, or that he shrinks from expressing them. If the reader has drawn any such inference, let him correct it by perusing the chapter devoted to injuries to children trespassing upon railway tracks or premises, which opens with this sentence: "The doctrine now about to be considered forms a very disgraceful chapter in American jurisprudence."

The lack of logical arrangement already referred to is again displayed by title sixteen, in which the negligence of telegraph companies is fully presented. Why this topic is interposed here, in the midst of a discussion of railway negligence, it is difficult to understand, unless it be that the title chanced to embrace a sufficient number of pages to fill out the volume.

With all its faults of arrangement and of exuberance of information, if there are any such faults, the volume must be accounted an important contribution to legal literature and a most valuable work to the practicing lawyer.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By Charles T. Boone. Second Edition. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Co. 1901. 3 vols. pp. xxvii, 612; 631; xiii, 651.

The revision of Boone's Real Property, which comes to us in

the guise of a second edition, is no perfunctory performance. The three seemingly volumes which make up the present work owe not a little to the improved type and the enlarged page in which a repentant publisher has dressed them, but much more to the author's industry, which has more than doubled the matter of the book. Many sections have been interspersed in the body of the work, supplying deficiencies and amplifying here and there the two meager treatment of important topics. A chapter has been added on the Homestead, and ten chapters, constituting the third volume, on the rights and remedies of land-owners.

With all these additions and improvements, however, the work remains substantially unchanged. Not only in form and design, but in its language and citations, it is the same. It will, therefore, continue to perform indifferently well the indifferent service which it has so long rendered to the profession. A bald and unadorned statement of legal propositions, deriving its history from Blackstone and its theory from Coke, giving no reasons, instituting no comparisons, dealing with all decided cases and all printed texts as of equal validity, giving no hint of the transformation through which the law of real property has passed and is passing, nor any intimation of doubtfulness or uncertainty in the doctrines set forth—the work is not one which appeals to the student, or the teacher of law. Its real utility, as a reference book for the busy or the lazy practitioner, would have been materially enhanced by the addition of a table of cases.

Reviews to follow :

THE POLICE POWER OF THE STATE AND DECISIONS THEREON AS ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALUE OF CASE LAW. By Alfred Russell. Chicago : Callaghan & Co. 1900. pp. xvii, 204.

A SELECTION OF CASES ON THE LAW OF INSURANCE. Edwin H. Woodruff. New York : Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1900. pp. xiii, 591.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Chicago : Callaghan & Co. 1901. pp. Vol. I, xxi, 595 ; Vol. II, xix, 685 ; Vol. III, xvi, 718.

A SELECTION OF CASES AND STATUTES ON THE PRINCIPLES OF CODE PLEADING, with notes. By Charles M. Hepburn. Cincinnati : W. H. Anderson & Co. 1901. pp. xxxvi, 651.

THE LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS FOR TORT. By Waterman L. Williams, A. B., LL.B. Boston : Little, Brown & Co. 1901. pp. xxxix, 345.

FEDERAL EQUITY PROCEDURE. By C. L. Bates. Chicago : T. H. Flood & Co. 1901. 2 vols. pp. lxii, 599, 600-1409.

A HANDBOOK OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE. By Rufus Waples. Second Edition. Chicago : Callaghan & Co. 1901. pp. xvi, 306.

A TREATISE ON INJUNCTIONS. By Thomas Carl Spelling. Second Edition. Boston : Little, Brown & Co. 1901. pp. clxxii, 821; 823-1894.

A TREATISE ON FEDERAL PRACTICE. By Roger Foster. Third Edition. Chicago : Callaghan & Co. 1901. pp. clxxxv, 799 ; xl, 801-1655.

HANDBOOK OF ADMIRALTY LAW. By Robert M. Hughes. St. Paul : West Publishing Co. 1901. pp. xvii, 503.

TWO CENTURIES' GROWTH OF AMERICAN LAW. By Members of the Faculty of the Yale Law School. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. pp. xviii, 538.